MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING,

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GALLAWAY & KEATING.

282 Second street,

TEMPHIS APPEAL

It is that the government shall do what Mr. WEDESDAY : : APRIL 10, 1827. Hayes has already promised to do. If the minittee will hasten back to Washington SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS, and inform the President that this is all that The Hayes wing of the Radical party is wanted, it will perhaps perform the only laboring to prove that southern Republicans efficient service it has power to render. Out are as corrupt as the Democrats have repreof abundant caution, it might also be insented them for ten years. The personal or gans of the fraudulent President, the Washington Republican, the Chicago Tribune and tended to abandon the policy of Federal interthe New York Tribune are, from day to day, ference and leave us free to establish our repeating the stale and exhausted criticisms own State government, viz: the Nicholls govwhich the Democratic press has made upon ernment. If Mr. Hayes means this, he can the Republicans of the south. It is true they forthwith dismiss his committee and order the confine their abuse to carpetbaggers, but they troops to the barracks. It is very simple, and very justly seem to believe that the white when it is done the question will settle itself. Republicans of the south are mainly composed If, however, he meant anything or different of this class, and hence they do not seem to from this by all his fine words, he will then have much respect for the southern Republi- be compelled to say so and dispel the obscucans. The appointment of a Memphis Democrat United States marshal was an insult to around the whole matter. It is somewhat every respectable Republican in West Ten- difficult to preserve a gravity befitting the nessee, who are recognized as among our best ponderous absurdity of the second question: citizens; for it was equivalent to saying that | 'What are your reasons for making this denone of them were worthy of filling the place, mand? The reasons lie on the face of the to join to strength the skill and energy that the theory that it generally results in the adand, as a consequence, the fraudulent President, to secure the services of a competent levees, crippled industries, in mortgage books man, was forced to select the president of the in which a large proportion of the real propobject of this warfare upon southern Republicans is to divide the "solid south," but it will increase the Democratic majorities.

After the southern Republicans have ruled. The records have the southern Republicans have ruled. The records have the solid south and to a considerable of the market gardeners, fishermen, but the grant policy was based upon a different principle. It assumed that the great secret of reconstruction was to take unfailing capital of his sinewy arms. the tax-paying people of the south for ten | They want the condition of things changed, years, and piled upon them a debt of incal- and the reason why they 'make this deculable millions, to war upon them is like mand' is because the old order is a nuisance locking the stable door after the horse has and a curse. They believe the Nicholls govbeen stolen. The southern Republicans- ernment will, if not tampered or interfered the carpetbaggers—are no worse now than they were when they were when they were when they acceptions and his party as Radical emissaries in the political vineyard. It has taken ten years to convince the Republican party of the viluous been stolen. The southern Republicans—the southern Republicans and the southern to convince the Republican party of the villaining of the adventurers sent south to orcervity, and peace, and ultimately to reach close of the war. The stimulous of freedom

ganize loyal leagues and array the blacks that goal. Are not these sufficient reasons?" against the whites for the benefit of Radicalism; and this conviction would not have de-THE APPEAL IN SWITZERLAND. veloped itself but for the triumph of the Democratic party in the last Presidential What the Effects of Our Headings election. In discussing this subject, that old Might be on Bismarck, MacMahon, and reliable journal, the Richmond Enquirer, and Other Heads of Empires, says: "For our part, we have little faith in these sudden conversions, this political death-bed repentance, this wholesale repudiation by Radicalism of those who alone have Geneva (Switzerland) Continent and Swiss kept the Radical party in the south together. Yet it is consistent with the record of that the fear and jealousy with which nearly every continental government regards the press party. It has no sincerity and no gratitude, without wishing that a few of the principal members of them could be delegated for a and never has hesitated to repudiate any of its affiliations and acts when such a course eason to some western city or southern State could possibly redound to its benefit. It has and submitted to a little judicious case-hardening at the hands of an energetic and foresworn its platform in every campaign e-spoken American editor. How their since it came into existence, and no obligaweak nerves would be astonished! Prince tion it has ever taken has been worth a breath tion it has ever taken has been worth a breath Bismarck is a bold man and a bern ruler of of wind. It has lived on treachery in the men, but a week of the Toledo Blade would probably cause him more peculiar sensations than the realization of that nightmare of his past and in treachery is its only hope for the future. And now, what is the motive of all -an alliance between Austria and France. this Radical abuse of this erewhile saintly set | Marshal MacMahon is a captain of renown the carpetbaggers? What is to be gained by their repudiation? There is no mystery about the matter if we will think a moment. The substitution of the scale of th by their repudiation? There is no mystery It is obvious that this pestiferous element can | Tomahawk. As for the government and no longer be used as an instrument to keep police of this canton who would, if they could and dared, regulate the press on the Bonathe south divided. Its usefulness in that dipartist principles, a course of the Memphis Appeal would infallibly deprive them of the rection is a thing of the past. Our lines are sound, and the wedge must be of another sort. If the Radical party is to recuperate in the south it must be recruited from our own gifted with a vigor of language and a richness of invective utterly unknown to the tame ranks, and the game is simply one of prejournalism of Europe. Admire, we may; imitate, we cannot. Its style is unique, and the tended sympathy. They offer to aid in keepdaring flights of its "headings," printed in bold black type, beggar description. As no words of ours could possibly do justice to the ing down the carpetbagger forever if we will supply his place in their party and divide the spoils. They tell the sad, sad story of our culiar eloquence of our cotemporary, and as wrongs more pathetically than we can our-selves, and are nearly bursting with indigna-

tion that freemen should have been subjected

to such tyranny. The 'rebels and assassins

and murderers,' whose imaginary deeds

hang out the white flag and surrender at the

not a confession of Radical weakness coupled

terms could be offered, and our people

TWELVE YEARS TOO LATE.

have furnished countless columns of ensan-The Rag-Tag-and-Bob-Tail of the Republiguined literature to fire the northern heart, can Party Organized in a Procession to Lend Dignity and Eclat to the Swearhave all become martyrs-and down goes the bloody shirt, and up goes the banner of lib-

ing in of a Fraud.

Speech of His Fraudulency—He Extends
the Hand of Steel in a Glove of Velvet to erty in the twinkling of an eye. Bah! What damnable and sickening hypocrisy and treachthe Bulldozed, the Bleeding and the Warworn South. ery! Can it be possible that any southern And He Defends the Thieres, Bulldozers, man can fail to see that this is a bid to us to Corruptionists and Prostitutes by whom

He was Elegated to the Place that

phis APPEAL affords so distinguished an example, we have culled for their delectation a

few flowers of its racy and inimitable rhetoric;

HAYES INAUGURATED.

who do not Believe in

the Liberty of the

We never encounter an instance of

Press.

very moment we have grasped victory? Is it Belongs to Tilden. CONSUMMATED. with an invitation to sell out and desert the northern Democracy? No more dishonorable terms could be offered and our people terms could be offered and our people.

ton, of Louisiana.
Fraud and Corruption Indorsed by the Pershould look to it that even a suspicion that they will accept them does not get abroad. jured Electoral Commissioners, and the Radical Thieres of the Senate and We are passing through the most critical House.

The People Robbed of their Choice, and withperiod of our political history since the war,

and we cannot afford to be misunderstood. out Other Recourse than War, for the We should let our northern friends know that Sake of Peace, Must Succumb to the Robbers.

we value Radical professions of friendship at And "sofourth-further," as the Germans exactly what they are worth, and that we do say, for the force of the APPEAL's invective not fail to fathom their motive. We should s only exceeded by its inexhaustible fertility repel their embraces as unclean and pestilenexplosive and sanguinary epithets. tial, and treat their offers of compromise as Strangely enough, however, the red-hot shot unholy. By such a course we not only preof the southern sheet seems to have no more serve our own integrity and honor, but give effect on his "Fraudulency, the defender of thieves, corruptionists and prostitutes" than strength and encouragement to the true meet the most innocent of blank cartridge, and of the north for the fight that is to come. language which would make the crown of With a solid south and a united northern De. the German kasser tremble on his aged head. mocracy, there can be no doubt that within give the emperor of Austria a foretaste of a the next four years we will control both house king of Italy's mustaches, has certainly not reign of terror, and take the curl out of the and senate, and have the Presidency. If we disturbed the equanimity of President Hayes, show demoralization and a disposition to or caused him any more serious emotion than a contemptuous smile. It is just conceivable even that he does not read the Memphis Arlisten to Radical temptation, however, we may PEAL, and that all the "sound and fury" of that patriotic print have fallen short of their

Hayes is just twelve years too late in his | The Abingdon (West Va.) Standard says: war on the carpetbaggers and in his opposi- "Sister Mary Placide Fitzgerald, superioress tion to military rule. The carpetbaggers of the monastery of the Visitation Order at based unmolested as long as there was anything left to steal. The bayonets have been the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the property of the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the property of the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the property of the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the property of the Agademy of Visitation P. V. M. at the property of the Visitation of the Mary Practice P. V. M. at the property of the Visitation of the Mary Place of the Visitation Order at Parkersburg, West Virgania, died recently, aged fifty-nine years. the Academy of Visitation, B. V. M., at Abused to protect the plunderers in their usurpations until the Pattersons, the Ameses, the Wheeling, West Virginia, in May, 1870. Claytons, and the Dorseys secured their seats | This position she held two years, and being |

Freed themselves and the American people demanded peace and reconciliation. All of a sudden everything is to be serene and lovely in the south. Have so the south loyal and orderly by kindness. He is just twelve years too late. He is conciliation at the weard and the mad passions born in war above the mad passions born in war when he and his party were voting for the substitute of the sub freed themselves and the American people

ALAS! POOR "NIGGER."

the whites while enfranchising the negro, th

south would not have been cursed with milita

ry rule or impoverished by the carpetbagger

which he proposes to exterminate after they

have done all the damage that is possible,

and been driven from power by the peo-

ple they have ruined. Verily Hayes

ust twelve years too late in abandoning his

policy and proclaiming that which the Demo-

rats have so long and so persistently urged

Had he and his party pursued a similar

ourse twelve years ago, the south would not

have been robbed and plundered, but would

THE COMMISSIONERS' CONUN-

DRUMS.

The commissioners sent by Hayes to New

rleans are playing a rich farce. It is evi-

dent they do not know the object of their

errand. It seems they have assaulted the

two contesting governors with conundrums

After reaching New Orleans and hastily

crawling into clean linen, they frantically

up a State paper, and propounded the follow-

ng questions: "What do you demand of the

national government?" "What are you

easons for making this demand?" Such onundrums are what may be called stunners,

sockdolagers. The answers, no doubt, will

e pointed, and are looked for with eager-

alled for all the material necessary for fixing

material prosperity.

ong since be secure in her civil rights and

Having Played His Part in Supporting Carpetbag Thieves and Perpetuating Radical Ruffianism, He is Kicked Aside as a Lazy, Shiftless, Worthless Vagabond.

His Race Denounced as Chicken-Thieves, and as Idle, Ignorant and Vicious -A Raving Radical Journal Says All This, and that the Reconstruction Policy was a Crime.

uth Carolina, on the first instant, says

ess. In the meantime the New Orleans Times answers these questions as follows: extent the skilled mechanics. With the unfailing capital of his sinewy arms the negro ought, if he did nothing to balk the laws of political economy, to possess the land and its riches in a few generations, but he does not seem to be making much progress in accumulating wealth. I cannot learn that as a rule the colored people in this State are much better off than they were six or eight years ago. Of way to reform southern society is to stand spurred them on for a time, but, when working for themselves ceased to be a novelty, they fell back into the thriftless, careless habits bred in slavery. In traveling through the ountry one seldom sees a new cabin, or an old one that bears any marks of repair. The dwelling of the country negro is the old plantation hovel of a single room, built of logs or rough boards, which was erected in the days separation of the State capital from the comslavery, and he seems to have no ambition to increase his comforts by adding an extra room, building a porch over the door planting a shade tree, or even stopping the hincks in the walls. Most of these cabins ave no sash, the windows being closed with poard shutters. In the towns the blacks crowd into the little dirty one-story houses, ormerly used as quarters for the domestic servants of the whites, or occupy similar York was a wicked place, controlled by an structures in the suburbs. The outskirts of a general foreign vote, sunk in sin and iniquisouthern city are usually dotted with rough, unpainted cabins, without door-yards, shade, or out-buildings, where the negroes live in need of a good deal of discipline and correcthe rudest possible way. The discouraging | tion at the hands of the pure rural representhing in their condition is their absence of desire to improve it. Apparently they don't care for better houses, better furniture, better clothes or better food. What, then, do they o with their earnings? They do not earn so gradually come to be treated as of no more auch as might be expected from the fact that they are everywhere the labocers of the community where they live, and this is because they will not work steadily. No people in the world are as fond of holidays and merrymakings. Wherever one goes he finds idle mot escape the force of the public opinion of the community where they have the town and the community which they researd a community where they live, and this is because the force of the public opinion of the community where they live, and this is because the community where they live, and this is because they will be a good deal ameliorated by bringing the capital to the city, as the legislature could not escape the force of the public opinion of the community where they live, and this is because they will not work steadily. No people in the world are as fond of holidays and merrynegro men lounging about the towns and railway stations, and sees idle women sitting e steps of their hovels or gossiping with each other. The average negro appears to lapse into laziness as soon as he has assured himself of corn and bacon enough for his family to eat, and nobody enjoys more than he the pleasure of sitting on a fence-rail or a ry-goods box. It is hardly to be expected, place where the general scale of living is owever, that he will be a steady laborer undry-goods box. It is hardly to be expected, the white man sets him the example and forces him by sharp competition out of his thriftless, easy-going habits. If the negro s the workingman of the south, it must be lmitted that he is also the criminal. I visted the State prison at Columbia the other lay, and found that it contained over four hundred colored convicts and only thirty whites. It should be remembered that this is a State where there is usually a majority of egrees on a jury, and where the judges owe heir positions to the votes of colored memers of the legislature. Evidently this great lisparity in the number of criminals furished by the two races cannot be accounted for by any untriendliness toward the blacks on the part of the courts. The prison itself is a monument of carpetbag misrule. It is little more than a huge unfinished stone wall, pierced on each side with four tiers of cells. The building that was to roof and inclose these cells was never built, and the poor convicts have no fires in winter, and no protec tion against storms and cold save what they can get by standing pieces of plank against the iron bars of their cell-doors. A brick wall runs for a few hundred feet along the front of the yard, and then ends abruptly, all the rest f the grounds being without inclosure, except for a short distance, where a tumble-down board-fence prolongs the wall. Four or five guards, placed in towers, are all the barrier between this army of criminals and the open fields along the Congares river, and yet escapes are very rare. The warden, Colonel Parmelee, was appointed a few months ago to reform abuses and extravagance that grew out of the political management of the prison and, with the small means at his command has done a remarkable work in establishing discipline, cleanliness, and industry. He told me that the negro prisoners were very tractable. Nearly all were committed for crimes against property, while the whites, as a rule, were guilty of crimes against the person. 'It must be said to the credit of the lower classes of South Carolina whites,' remarked the warden, 'that they do not steal. They are quick to use a knife or pistol in a quarrel, but, however low down they may be, they respect their neighbor's property. An ex-cellent feature introduced by Colonel Parmelee is a reform school for boys. He found sixty colored lads, of all ages from ten years sixty colored lads, of all ages from ten years up, mixed in with the older prisoners, sharing which fortunately resulted in but trifling concells with them, and receiving of conscience cells with them, and receiving, of course, more instruction in vice than in virtue. He

and fifty convicts he now runs it at a yearly cost of forty thousand dollars,"

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

New York Tribune (editorial); "The true

nwardness of the late southern policy of the

of the country required the elevation of the colored voter to the control of the reconstruct-

ed States. Disguised perhaps under cover of a demand for race equality, for free elections, for the protection of the wards of the nation,

and the ratification of the result of the war

there was a sincere conviction in the mind of

the average northern Republican that it was

sublican party was a belief that the good

essential to the prosperity of his party and the peace of the south to make the freedman uppermost in politics; rebels could not be trusted; the negro would be remanded to slavery unless he controlled the legislatures, ne courts and the executive offices. So for ight years the carpetbag governors and the administration party in congress tried to make the pyramid stand on its apex. The result is before the world. In one way or an-other, by fair means or foul, the control of the States has been secured to that race. They occupied the bench and jury-box, made the laws, collected the revenue, voted the appropriations, handled the money-done everyhing except pay the taxes. They have had The regular staff correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Charleston, ample opportunity to develop their own latent | was no inclination on the part of the apacities, to get an education, to make fortunes, to acquire land, to rise in society. What have they done of all these things? "Let me not do injustice to the negro in dis-cussing the condition of the south. As a cussing the condition of the south. As a politician he has proved a failure, and the communities which have fallen under his rule have been sorely afflicted; but he is the work-Our correspondent in Charleston drew a picingman everywhere in the southern States.

If there is dignity in labor, then he ought to be more dignified than his white brother.

The southern white man has a horror of panel labor. manual labor, and especially of farm-work.
In the whole journey from Richmond to Charleston I did not see a single white man to school, asks the usual type of South Caroat work in the fields. Everywhere it was the negro who was plowing and planting. So in the towns it is the negro who drives the carts, peace? Why should a man work when he handles the goods and farm products, makes can make a living by stealing chickens, the gardens, does the work in the streets, and sit on the fence for amusement? fetches and carries generally. He shares Let us face the truth. Our southern of abundant caution, it might also be in-formed that we understand the meaning of the promises of Mr. Hayes to be that he in-tended to abandon the policy of Federal interown land he expects to live by it, while the zens. It has not taught them how to use the negro performs the labor of cultivating the soil. Forgetful of poor Richard's proverb, he wants to thrive by the plow, but will ballot. It has introduced among them a demoralization more dangarous to the country than the violence of the White League, for neither hold nor drive. I am at a loss to no republican government can stand which is know how the white men make a living in not founded upon the suffrages of the virtu-this State. In the northern counties, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, I remember to have seen white farmers tilling the fields, but that mastery until he acquired some of the qualiregion belongs only geographically to the south. It is a country of small, hilly farms, where northern crops are cultivated in northrity he seems so carefully to have thrown around the whole matter. It is somewhat difficult to proserve a gravity belitting the gaged in anything that requires the use of his muscles. No wonder the country is poor when the portion of its population that ought suffrage would be an absurdity except upon country, in abandoned plantations, broken levees, crippled industries, in mortgage books in which a large proportion of the real proputation of the real proputation of the State is inscribed for taxes, in

> Moving the State Capital. The New York Nation: The city aldermen have unanimously adopted resolutions looking to a removal of the capital from Albany to New York, and the scheme has sufficient support to attract some little discussion i the newspapers There is a great deal to be said in favor of it apart from all questions separation of the State capital from the com-mercial capital of the State and country has always had the effect of making the largest aterial and intellectual interests of the State seem to its legislators remote and unimportant, and they have consequently got nto a way of dealing with city affairs as if they were those of a dependency or prov-ince. Added to this has been the freeing, greatly stimulated by the war, that New York was a wicked place, controlled by an consequence than the writings and foamings the commutiny in which they passed a con-siderable part of the year, nor of the papers they read, nor of the general tone of thought. It would probably also tend to clear up many of the confused notions they

Seward's Georgia Romance. The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, of the first instant, prints the following romantic little story, which may or may not have been in-spired by the day: "In an article which ap-peared in these columns some days ago reference was made to 'A Country Newspaper,' an ideal journal of the pastoral regions that before had resounded to the voice and ferule of William H. Seward. Years and years afterward, a young man-one of the compositors upon the Countryman-wandering through an old country mansion in the worn duodecimo copy of Marryat's Jacob Faithful. Turning over its yellow leaves curiously and carelessly, he came upon a lock of vellow hair that, in another age and in a stronger light, might have been called red or auburn, inclosed in a yellow letter. This letter was written by young Seward to a country lass in the neighborhood, and, albeit its style took color from the somewhat coldly polite forms of that day, it breathed unmistakably of the true love that comes to a man, whether he be peasant or prince, but once in a lifetime. The diplomacy that the young lawyer and politician saw fit to use in addressing an unsophisticated country lass, whom he was never more destined to meet, could not hide the fervency of his feelings. summer—stirred by the sultry winds or shaken loose by the wandering bees—the apple-blossoms have drifted down upon her esting-place, which lies hid by the tall and tangled grasses of the old orchard. Her name is a memory—her life a dream—her love a myth; but neither memory nor myth can disturb her slumbers now.

Journalistic Snobs. Not long ago one of the editors of the in the country, fox-hunting. In one of his letters to that journal he wrote as follows:
"Another fox was found, but did not afford any sport worth notice. During the run an arithmetic and geography for my benefit, and laments the Paul Pryism of the daily editor.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

Indulges in an Informal Talk on Affairs -Views on the Difficulties in the South - Packard Incapable of Self-Maintenance-The Peace that Nicholls will Bring.

Repression of Political Discussion-The Democratic Frauds North and South-Relations with General Sherman Always Most Cordial.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Times, on the sixth instant, telegraphs Your representative held an informal talk with Ex-President Grant to-day, at Lieutenant-General Sheridan's headquarters. There President to engage in a formal inter yiew, so the conversation took a general bank being participated in by the various gentle cification, peace and prosperity to overthrow Packard. He replied that he did not believe Hayes would formally recognize either of the pretending governors. He didn't see how he could recognize Nicholls without virtually admitting that Tilden had carried the State. A gentleman in the room remarked that he be-lieved that Hayes had carried the State by the same vote that elected Nicholls. General Grant's reply indicated that he doubted very much that such was the fact. He said the Packard government could not stand without the presence and protection of troops. In answer to the direct question referred to above, he said he believed that the installa-tion of Nicholls would result in the restoration of peace, a revival of business, and in a more general prosperity to the people; but the peace that would follow would be the kind of peace that is experienced by the man who is under in a fight: People would be allowed pursue their avocations so long as they kept their mouths closed, but he feared that freedom of political discussion would not be lerated to any great extent. Regarding the situation in South Carolina, General Grant said he had no doubt that Chamberlain had been fairly elected. North Carolina, he posiasserted, was carried for Tilden by New York, he said, was another State carried by fraud, and he instanced the vote in New York city and Brooklyn, where in 1872 he himself had received about fifty thousand najority, while Hayes, although receiving bout fifty thousand more votes, was beaten by a large majority. The general then dwelt upon the opportunities for frauds in the system of registration, and was asked by his son if he did not think Davenport had lent himself somewhat to the perpetration of these frauds. The general replied that he could not say; he was unwilling to charge a man with playing such a part unless the facts warranted it. A little transaction involving the official integriy of General Sherman was then alluded to. It had reference to the rumors current some weeks ago, to the effect that Grant, while President, issued a peremptory order for the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans, and that General Sherman, influenced, as was supposed, by his brother, the secretary of the reasury, had refused to transmit the order to General Augur. General Grant replied as follows: "I wrote the telegram and had it forwarded to Packard, in answer to one from Niles Dies in Poyerty-Sketch of him. I stated that the maintaining of govern ments in the south by the troops was becon ing odious to the people. I gave General Sherman personally a copy of the telegram, and told him to forward it to General Augur for his information. The telegram was There was no order to with-the United States troops, and raw the United States troops, an herman did not refuse to send my orders. t was suggested to General Grant that many In all our social and business intercourse

NAPOLEON'S ACCOMPLICES. Text of the Report Drawn Up by a Member of the Assembly-The Authors and Accomplices of the "Coup

nothing has occurred—even a momentary

to reports that he had decided to write a his-

lory of himself and his connection with the

ously contemplated any such thing, but he

would do as he pleased about that. It was

tion of the facts to one of his sons, and he

emarked that Jesse would take a lively in-

suggested that he might intrust the compila-

erest in that sort of work. Speaking o

expressed the wish that the color-line would

soon completely disappear at the south, and

war, General Grant said he had not previ

estrangement.

When reference was made

The following is the text of the report drawn up by M. Pascal Duprat, on the mo-tion of M. Marcou to prosecute the authors and accomplices of the coup d'etat of Decem-

d'Etat" to be Presecuted.

Gentlemen-On December 2, 1851, France, who thought herself free, woke up and found herself under a master; a cou of them. His operations were not confined to New York. He figured as a gambler in d'etat had been executed in the night. Faithess to his oath, and traitor to the nation, the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Washington, and in the latter city kept one president of the republic, Louis Bonaparte, and turned against the institutions and the of the largest "hells" there, leading congresslaws the arms he had received to defend them. The national assembly was dissolved; nen patronizing his place, and meeting upon terms of social equality. He came back from Washington rich after the war, and the fortresses of Vincennes and Mont Vale rien, the prisons of Mazas and Sainte Pelagie received the representatives of the people, abandoned to all kinds of violence and outflourished in Putnam county during the war. This country newspaper was edited and printed almost within a stone's throw of the rule academy which some years Paris was not enough to insure the triumph of the new power; it was found necessary to imprison and proscribe in the departments, which, like Paris, were wanting enthusiasm for the coup d'etat. neighborhood, came upon an old and much- the arrest en masse, and as the prisons were full and required to be emptied, hence also the odious work of those mixed commissions which the keeper of the seals recently branded with so much energy from the tri-bune, and which will forever remain the Mayne), who, as Lady Ashburton, dispensed scandal of justice of the nineteenth century. Several departments—that of the Herault a most friendly courtesy. Mr. Jeffry took among others—reckoned more than two Miss Wilkes, of New York, to reign over the thousand victims. It was huge reveling of brute force broken out of bounds. The coup d'etat reigned nearly twenty years over France. It was hardly possible to think of prosecuting it while it was triumphant. How could judges have been found? and where, could judges have been found? and where, above all, could the necessary force have been and welcome, and within the last few found to carry out their judgments? To-day, now that France has regained possession tiful American bride. But while the stream She never married, but for many and many a of herself, M. Marcou thinks, together with some of his colleagues, that the moment has arrived to judge this crime, so long unpunished, with all the rigor of national justice. We think with M. Marcou that the coup d'etat of the second December, 1851, is one of the greatest outrages that could ever be perpetrated against the rights and liberties of a nation; we consider with him that this crime is not covered by prescription, because the justice that ought to have been dealt out to it was paralyzed by force, and found in the Neutral Ground as much food London Telegraph spent his annual vacation | that according to a leading principle accepted at all times, there is no prescription in the case of a person against whom it is impossible to act. We think, finally, with the auther of the proposition, that there would be a tury club, surrounded by two later poetical which fortunately resulted in but trifling con-sequences. While galloping through a gate-would feel satisfied, and a useful lesson would to the English man of letters, Longfellow, so more instruction in vice than in virtue. He separated them from the men, built a school-room and workshop for them, and is putting them through a course of education in common school branches and in such handicrafts as sewing and making palmetto hats and baskets. The teacher is a colored man, and his assistant is a tall fellow of pure black blood, who is a convict, and has got most of his education since the school and workshop for them, and is putting the only damage done being a slight sprain of the wrist." * * "Arriving at the village of Great Dolley the first to gallop up is Lady Florence Dixie, on this occasion driving a tandem at a rattling pace, and looking none the worse for her spill on Wednesday."

Soon after the Spectator came out, and in got most of his education since the school and with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with these most satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too lightly with thes got most of his education since the school was begun. The boys went through an oral recitation in chorus and history, grammar, editor quite a lecture. The weekly editor take a prosecution in every department ican than native productions—"Bret Hute" against the members of the mixed com-

which she has passed. Such, gertlemen, are GRACE GREENWOOD GASES he sentiments which have inspired your burth committee of initiative. It is in the name of those sentiments, the patriotic bearng of which you will understand, that we opese unanimously, though not without re-, to reject the motion presented to you by Marcon and his colleagues."

IRISH LOW COMEDY.

Poor Burlesque Passed Off for What the Late Barney Williams Did so

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

Sin—Be good enough to edmit me into print on the Irish low comedy question. To make a moderate Irish bull, I was born a "poor peasant;" but if the heart of the Kerry mountains was my Mantua, Dublin became my Calabria, and old "T. C. D." my alma mater. After a protracted succession of changes in life, I found myself one night of late in a Brooklyn theater, and sion of changes in life. I found myself one night of late in a Brooklyn theater, and dangerously inclined to storm the stage, and demolish two young men of the Harrigan and Hart type. Well, I had witnessed the perpetration of the ignominious fraud in London and many of the provincial towns of England. There I saw it done by the veriest cockney and Yorkshire lad, aping some audational forms of Mr. Fackard, and it goes down, as they say it must, will the chair of State in bus imitators of Boucicault, Tyrone Power, as they say it must, will the chair of State in the White House suffer a strange sympathetic shock? When one of the European pathetic shock? When one of the European and such natural artists, who have realized upon the general stage the true phases of nether life in Ireland. Even in "dear and dirty Dublin" itself I have suffered, peacethough I am, from an irrepressible yearning to have conveniently at hand a brimful vessel of obsolete eggs when I wit-nessed the humorous side of Irish nature torn all to tatters. With at most two exceptions in the past century no actor, not a born and tred Irishman, has succeeded in presenting an honest municity of characters kindred.

Mr. Nicholls is not a Hampton in arrogance. He has not yet taken Washington. His fortunate brother should himself counsel particularly. to the Shaugrann, Miles na Capaleen, or say such impersonations as the late Barney Williams so happily produced. What is humorpected. An English wit at a country house ous, witty, and eccentric in the typical Pat of old Ireland is adulterated with scurrilities and poor buriesque, when the Thespian tyroes of England and America attempt to
counterfeit the luscious facetiousness of that

mist. Some time after the lady encountered
him coming in from a stroll, and said re
proachfully, "So, sir, it has cleared!" and lass of my kinsmen who are as droll as they are unlettered, as ready-witted in fact as they are dull to appearance, and as prone to cuff pretentious mimics as they are capable of en-Orleans in regard to the contestants and their ring a heartfelt guffaw in their sleeves at those who think them what such actors would make them. I have spent twenty-eight years of my life in Ireland, both in its cities and country towns, and among all classes of the Lirish people. I have witnessed and enjoyed hose who think them what such actors would Irish people. I have witnessed and enjoyed their amusements, parties, balls, and weddings, beneath roofs of thatch and within latched doors. I have seen and engaged in plowing-matches, hurling, wrestling, football hand all kinds of matches. Irish people. I have witnessed and enjoyed east and west of Ireland, in every capacity, policy by the demands of the suffering busi-from a lord to the obscurest plow-boy, and ness interests of the north. Petitions from never, so help me God, have I seen in or heard anything from any of those as ludic-rous and idiotic as the displays made and business men have waited on him. The idle ayings uttered by artists born here or elsewhere out of Ireland, who attempt the study the discontented chink of coin and the murof Irish low comedy. Their exhibitions, wherever I have had the misery of beholding read of no petitions from the widows and wherever I have had the misery of beholding them, have always proved spurious, absurd, if not unconscionable caricatures. I appeal with confidence to Messrs. Boucicault and Brougham, two Irish gentlemen and artists, have sent no deputation. The dead have not have sent no deputation. for a verification of these statements, how- been heard-not even they who lie encamped ever ardently they have been expressed.

SPORTS TAKE WARNING. their sad warning to the ears of a brother soldier and his counselors, "Take heed what

DARBY DOYLE.

his Life and Character New York Times: "Jack" Niles, one of the best-known gamblers in the city, died last | which these facts have been developed as ev-Sunday and was buried in Greenwood cemetery on Wednesday. He was at one time quite rich, his fortune being estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, but at his government of the payment of duties at New death he was impoverished, and depended to people believed that he and Sherman had not a friendly feeling for each other. He replied: prosperous days. When he made a sum of We have always been friends and are still. it with reckless prodigality. He never hesi-tated to "get the best" of any one who was foolhardy enough to test his skill at gaming, and he frequently engaged in bar-room fights He had, however, a number of good quali His word, when given, was inviolable, and he was honorable in all business transac His pocket-book was open to everybody in distress who appealed to him when he had money, and he often took care of his brethren when disabled files began life as a butcher, and worked also with his father on a Hudson river steambest. He was born in the neighborhood of Washington market and was fifty eight years of age when he died. He was a widower, and left a son and daughter. In 1853 he became prominent as a partner of Danser, the millionaire gambler, who died about a year ago, and the greater part of ing been advised as above stated, seized and condemned the entire lot. It is the suit over the division of the sums allowed for such whose fortune, given to his daughter, was left on her death, recently, to charitable institutions. The game of fare which he and Danser ran together was situated on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and was called the "Jew game." He was also a partner of John Morrissey shortly afterward. Bill Poole, who was murdered at Stanwix all, on Broadway, near Prince street; Harrington, John Lang, Tom Hyer, "Paudeen," John Morrissey and Lew Baker were at this ime noted as "sporting men" and pugilists, and Niles was nearly as well known as any

maintained a summer residence on Long Is-land, where he kept fast horses and entermed his triends in princely style. He began to lose his money heavily in 1869 and 1870, and had been steadily going down hill until International Matrimony and American Literature. Quarterly Magazine: The matrimonial onnections between English and American families at this period were uncommon though the young Mr. Baring, then employed o transact the monetary arrangements of the sale of Louisiana, brought back the wealthy Miss Bingham (a descendant, through the so long the hospitalities of Bath house with tiful American bride. But while the stream of American travel directed itself rather to Paris than to London, a more serious intercommunication took place in the growth of American literature. came to us as the reviver, in a novel and appropriate form, of the great age of Queen Anne; a second Spectator from the banks of the Hudson, extending his pleasant and eduliness that familiarized both countries with for romance as Walter Scott in the Jacobite Highlands, and threw over the Indian race a Bryant, who still from the chair of the Ce generations, or from his beautiful retreat on Long Island holds out his patriarchial hand influences of letters have been in action til in congress. Bayonet rule was popular and essential to the control of the "banditti" and the disloyal rebels until the southern States freed themselves and the American people up the lists of prescription, supposing Alcot making our different classes more inti-these persons to be still alive? On the other mate with American domestic life than they these prosecutions so long after date? Would | trymen beyond their own.

> Knoxville Tribune: Would it not be a good would the national honor be flattered by such a reminder? To sum up, we must, above all, remember that France requires calm and repose. She is tired of all these dissensions, which have troubled her so long, and which

.... Knoxville Tribune: From reports received from various points in East Tennessee, we are grati-fied to learn that the peach crop is not "all killed,"

And Takes Sides with Walloping Wen dell Phillips, the Radical Ranter-She Wants the Graves to Speak Through the

Telephone, Washington correspondent New York Times: The Democracy hereabouts is secretwell pleased with the President, but wil not say as much till he does by Louisiana as he has done by South Carolina. But though that State is equally suffering from a ple pirates and wreckers. They say too—but of course it is g bit of Blainish bad logic—that tauteuil seems to be a Yankee rocking-chair -it can tilt and tilt, and not go over. It is well, however, that the great day of decision in this case can be put off awhile. If Mr Packard is not a Chamberlain in honesty pected. An English wit at a country house being invited by a lady of a certain age to take a walk, declined on account of a Scoth proachfully, So, sir, it has cleared!" and was answered, "Yes, madam, it has cleared

followers, and he said: "The Nicholls men in plowing-matches, hurling, wrestling, football, hand-ball, and all kinds of matches among the humblest peasantry of my native land—among those from whom the supply of stage Irishmen is drawn. I have intimately known Irishmen, in the north and south, and east and west of Ireland, in every capacity, from a lord to the obscurest plow-boy, and bankers, merchants and manufacturers have poured in upon him. Great deputations of business men have waited on him. The idle capital of the country has filled his ears with

> Wells as a Government Swindler. The following are the facts in brief as the frauds upon the government to which Madison Wells and Kellogg were parties in The suit in the court of claims in idence is a suit for the emoluments of office being the part claimed in the seizure of goods government of the payment of duties at New Orleans in 1866. Certain official correspondence develops the fact that in December, 1865, Madison Wells proposed to the surveyor of the port that there was a chance to make a little money, and introduced to that officer two gentlemen whose project for realizing money was to import into the United States, at the port of New Orleans, a large quantity of silks and wine; that through ance of the officer approached should pass without duty. It was proposed by these two friends of Wells, that the surveyor should put twenty-five thousand dollars in the venture, and if he did not have the money, they had a friend (who was Wells himself) who would advance that amount. The officer not only declined, but informed Secretary M'Culloch of the proposed fraud, and here the matter dropped. This officer shortly after resigned, and when the son of Madison Wells, Thomas M. Wells, naval officer, Barker, surveyor, and Kellogg, the collector of customs, had the wines brought in, the department hav-

on the hights of Arlington, so near that th

west wind might be the telephone to bring

seizure that developed the facts above stated. A Card for Rational Readers. Irrational people always reject good advice, and in nothing is their folly more frequently conspicuous than in ignoring precautions necessary for the retention of health. Forecast, on the other hand, is a notable characteristic of the rational, and it is the reise of this quality which we would suggest to them. Protect the system against diseases which asten upon the debilitated, the nervous and dyspeptic, by bracing the physique, regulating the stomach bowels and liver, and banishing despondency with the purest and most efficient of botanic invigorants Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That these effects for low its use, and that it prevents as well as annihi lates intermittent and remittent fevers, are facts established by indisputable evidence. To enjoy the twin blessings of "a sound mind and sound body" in all their plentitude, try a course of this sterling

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THE firm of B. BERRY & CO. is this day of solved by mutual consent, A. G. WATTS tiring. E. BERRY will continue the business in same firm name, is alone authorized to collect outstan ing debts, and also assumes all liability of said firm.

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